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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/779,532	02/13/2004	Jeremy Green	VPI/99-109 DIV US	5593
27916	7590	12/14/2005	EXAMINER	
RAO, DEEPAK R				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1624				

DATE MAILED: 12/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/779,532	GREEN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Deepak Rao	1624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-8,10-12 and 25-27 /are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 1-7,10 and 12 /are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 8,11 and 25-27 /are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09232005.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

This office action is in response to the amendment filed on September 21, 2005.

Claims 1-8, 10-12 and 25-27 are pending in this application.

### ***Withdrawn Rejections/Objections:***

Applicant is notified that any outstanding rejection/objection that is not expressly maintained in this office action has been withdrawn or rendered moot in view of applicant's amendments and/or remarks.

### ***The following rejections are necessitated by the amendment and/or under new grounds:***

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 11 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a pharmaceutical composition having a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, does not reasonably provide enablement for a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound effective to inhibit JNK. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

In evaluating the enablement question, several factors are to be considered. Note *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ2d 1400 and *Ex parte Forman*, 230 USPQ 546. The factors include: 1) The nature of the invention, 2) the state of the prior art, 3) the predictability or lack thereof in the art, 4) the amount of direction or guidance present, 5) the presence or absence of working examples, 6) the breadth of the claims, and 7) the quantity of experimentation needed. The determination that "undue experimentation" would have been needed to make and use the claimed invention is not a single, simple factual determination. Rather, it is a conclusion reached by weighing all the above noted factual considerations.

The instant claims recite 'a pharmaceutical composition effective inhibit JNK' and the specification fails to enable one skilled in the art for the recited use. The instant claims appear to be in 'reach-through' format. Reach through claims, in general have a format drawn to mechanistic, receptor binding or enzymatic functionality and thereby reach through any or all diseases, disorders or conditions, for which they lack written description and enabling disclosure in the specification. Further, there is no disclosure regarding how the patient in need of such specific kinase inhibition is identified and further, how an inhibition JNK is generally produced in the patient. See MPEP § 2164.03 for enablement requirements in cases directed to structure-specific arts such as the pharmaceutical art.

The instant composition claims inherently recite a particular intended use for the composition, i.e., 'to inhibit JNK', which according to the specification is directed to the treatment of a wide list of disorders and the specification, does not provide enablement for all the listed disorders. (The reasons provided in the previous office action are incorporated here by reference). When a compound or composition claim is limited by a particular use, enablement of

that claim should be evaluated based on that limitation. See MPEP § 2164.01(c). In contrast, when a compound or composition claim is not limited by a recited use, any enabled use that would reasonably correlate with the entire scope of that claim is sufficient to preclude a rejection for non-enablement based on how to use.

The rejection may be overcome if, for example, claim 11 is amended to recite -- A pharmaceutical composition comprising ~~an~~ a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1-8 ~~effective to inhibit JNK,~~ and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier --. Similar amendment is suggested for claim 26.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Anantanarayan et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,514,977 (effective filing date November 20, 1998). The instantly claims read on reference disclosed compounds, see the compounds represented by the generic structural formula (I) (col. 3) and the subgeneric formula (X) (col. 44) and the species of Examples A-386, A-387, etc. The reference compounds are taught to be useful as pharmaceutical therapeutic agents, see col. 14.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 25-27, 8 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anantanarayan et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,514,977. The reference teaches a generic group of compounds, which embraces applicant's instantly claimed compounds. See formula (I) in col. 3; subgeneric formula (XI) in col. 46 wherein R<sup>5</sup> is defined as lowercycloalkylamino, lowerheterocyclamino, etc. and the Examples A-386, A-387, etc. The reference teaches the equivalency of unsubstituted and substituted cycloalkyl groups as these are defined as alternatives. The compounds are taught to be useful as pharmaceutical therapeutic agents having kinase inhibitory activity, see pages 10+. Claims 25-27 read on the reference disclosed compounds and the use thereof as rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) above. Claim 8 differs from the reference by reciting a specific species (as recited in section (f) of the claim) which fall

within the reference disclosed genus. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to select any of the species of the genus taught by the reference, including those instantly claimed, because the skilled chemist would have the reasonable expectation that any of the species of the genus would have similar properties and, thus, the same use as taught for the genus as a whole i.e., as pharmaceutical therapeutic agents. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to select the claimed compounds from the genus in the reference since such compounds would have been suggested by the reference as a whole. It has been held that a prior art disclosed genus of useful compounds is sufficient to render *prima facie* obvious a species falling within a genus. *In re Susi*, 440 F.2d 442, 169 USPQ 423, 425 (CCPA 1971), followed by the Federal Circuit in *Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories*, 847 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ 2d 1843, 1846 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Applicant's arguments with respect to the 103 rejection of the previous office action are fully considered, but they are not deemed to be persuasive because the reference discloses species that fall within the instant claimed genus of claim 25. Further, the reference teaches the equivalency of both unsubstituted and substituted groups such as cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl, etc. as all these are taught to be alternatives and thus, the reference clearly suggests the instantly claimed compounds of claim 8. The necessary motivation to make the structurally analogous compounds of the reference disclosed compound rises from the expectation that compounds similar in structure will have similar properties and therefore, the same use, i.e., as pharmaceutical agents.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 1-7, 10 and 12 are allowed. The references of record do not teach or fairly suggest the instantly claimed compounds.

Receipt is acknowledged of the Information Disclosure Statement filed on September 23, 2005 and a copy is enclosed herewith.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Deepak Rao whose telephone number is (571) 272-0672. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday from 6:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James O. Wilson, can be reached at (571) 272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Deepak Rao  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1624

December 11, 2005